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cured than can those of the body without speaking of them openly and freely." The work is elaborate and systematic, discussing literature, definitions, history, forms, diffusion, onanism among animals, etc. The causes are divided as those lying in the body, as laziness, moral weakness, over liveliness, precocity, bodily defect, etc.; and those out of the body like education at home and in school, faulty dress, food, abnormal fear, unwholesome occupation. The results are specified for nerves, senses, digestion, muscles, respiration, cerebellum, etc., and therapeutics occupy most of the last hundred pages.

*Ueber die Sexuellen Ursachen der Neurasthenie u. Angstneurose*, von DR. FELIX GATTEL. Berlin, 1898. pp. 68.

The author, a nerve specialist in Berlin, has evidently been profoundly influenced by Kraus, Hecker, and Brener, and Freud's recent brilliant studies on hysteria, and depends on the basis of 100 sexual cases in the clinique of Krafft-Ebing. The general thesis is that the neurosis of onanism always occurs where there is a restraint of the sexual desire, and full neurasthenia can arise only as a result of masturbation.

*Arbeit und Rhythmus*, by M. K. BÜCHER. Allg. Phil. Hist. Classe Sächs Ges. der Wiss., Bd. 17, No. 5. Leipzig, 1896.

This important and fascinating monograph shows by many illustrations how half civilized people are prone to work rhythmically and even in concert and to sing. Work is thus argued to be the cause of song and poesy, dance and the drama. This conclusion is illustrated by hypothetical stages of development of lyric and epic poetry. Rhythm is potent as a means of unifying work and creating voluntary communities of laborers. Machinery has weakened and in many cases threatens the decay of the rhythmic impulse. If it goes, the superstructure of music will also be endangered.

*W. V. Her Book and Various Verses*, by WILLIAM CANTON. Stone and Kimball, N. Y., 1898. pp. 146.

This very tasteful little book is made up of prose records of very cute doings, and especially sayings of the heroine, *V. G.* The bushes have their hands full of flowers; the buds are the trees' little girls; Jesus is cleverer than we are; did the church people put Jesus on a cross? her new words, fussle, sorefully, fickly, etc., are stated in prose, and the author then lapses into brief versicles describing the incidents poetically.

*A Study of a Child*, by LOUISE E. HOGAN. Harper's, N. Y., 1898. pp. 220.

This attractively printed and bound book is illustrated by over 500 drawings by the child. There are eight chapters, the first representing the first year of Harold's life, and so on to the eighth. Following the chronological order the author finds it unnecessary to observe any other, and there is no index to aid the reader. The first year notes are particularly fragmentary, and are only seven pages. Many of the notes are interesting and suggestive, and many are very inane. There are almost no attempts to draw conclusions of any sort, but only objective accounts of specific things the child did and said.

*The Development of the Child*, by NATHAN OPPENHEIM. Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1898. pp. 296.

The author is the attending physician to the children's department of Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary in New York city, whose supplementary culture enables him to discuss in an interesting way the

relation of heredity and environment; the place of the primary school and of religion in a child's development; the value of child testimony; the evolution of the juvenile criminal; the bearings of the mode of development as productive of genius or defect, institutional life and the profession of maternity. The book is on a far higher plane than such works of Taylor and Hogan noticed in this number, but is suggestive rather than conclusive, indicating a certain immaturity of view, and frequently a disposition to expatiate in what are almost the commonplaces of the subject. Still it is a book to be heartily commended to parents.

*Psychologie de l'Instinct Sexuel*, par DR. JOANNY ROUX. Paris, 1899. pp. 96.

This is an admirable little compend of the subject. Starting with a résumé of the leading current conclusions of biology on the subject, the author passes to the discussion of the general theory of fecundation and thence of love. Its merit consists in the author's wide acquaintance with recent scientific literature in the various fields, and in his lucidity and conciseness of statement.

*Citizenship and Salvation, or Greek and Jew*, by A. H. LLOYD, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1897. pp. 142.

In Part I the author describes the death of Socrates and its influence on Greek thought, and then on Roman. In Part II he describes and discusses the death of Christ in Judea and the fall of Rome. Part III is devoted to an account of the resurrection or the Christian state.

*The Study of the Child*, by A. R. TAYLOR, M. D., President of the State Normal School of Emporia, Kansas. D. Appleton and Co., N. Y., 1898. pp. 215.

This book is Volume XLIII in Dr. Harris's Educational Series, and makes an attempt to study and present the results of the study of children. It claims no originality, but only to fit the reader to enter upon the study of children. It treats the senses, consciousness, apperception, attention, symbolism, sayings, feelings, will, intellect, concepts, self, habit, character, manners and morals, normal and abnormal. It seems to the writer of this note that the title might, with minor modification, just as well have been the study of the adult, or psychology, according to Froebel, Herbart and Harris. The book is abstract, and contains almost nothing genetic and little that is concrete; but is a restatement of stock matter in the general field of mental philosophy with such adjustments as show that from that standpoint child study has a place, and this is something to be grateful for.

*Versuch einer Darstellung der Empfindungen*, von WALTER PRIZIBRAM. A. Hölder, Wien, 1898. pp. 28.

This posthumous work, edited by the author's brother, attempts "to bring sensations as immediately given purely psychic facts into a mathematical system, the formulas of which shall be a complete description of single sensations in general, and discussable under the special cases." It is impossible to describe the system in brief form. Five large tables present the chief terms and forms used.

*Essai sur la Classification des Sciences*, par EDMOND GOBLOT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 296.

The first chapter discusses the formal unity of sciences, logical dualism, and the common laws of the development of all sciences, viz.,